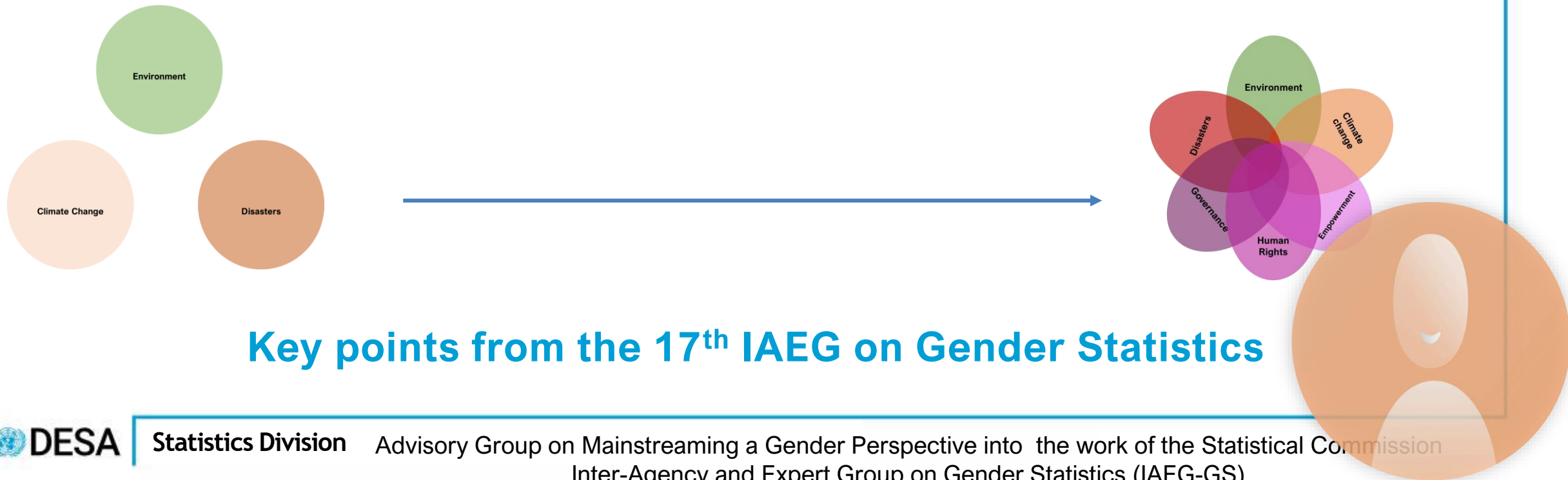




# Gender statistics as a tool to address environmental challenges and enhance climate change and disaster risk-related leadership and participation (governance)

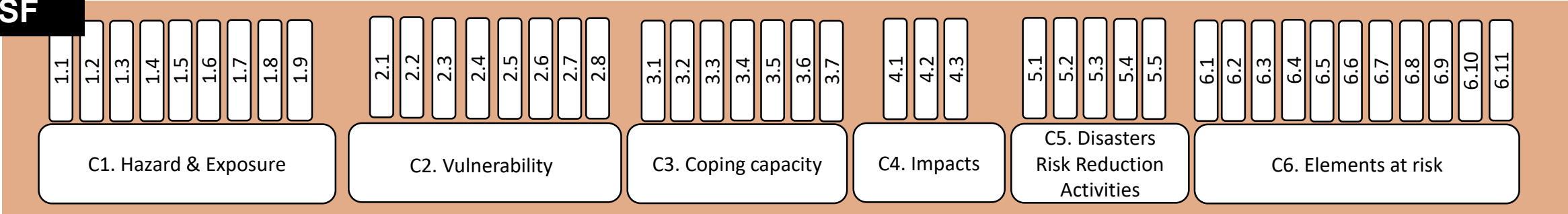


## Key points from the 17<sup>th</sup> IAEG on Gender Statistics

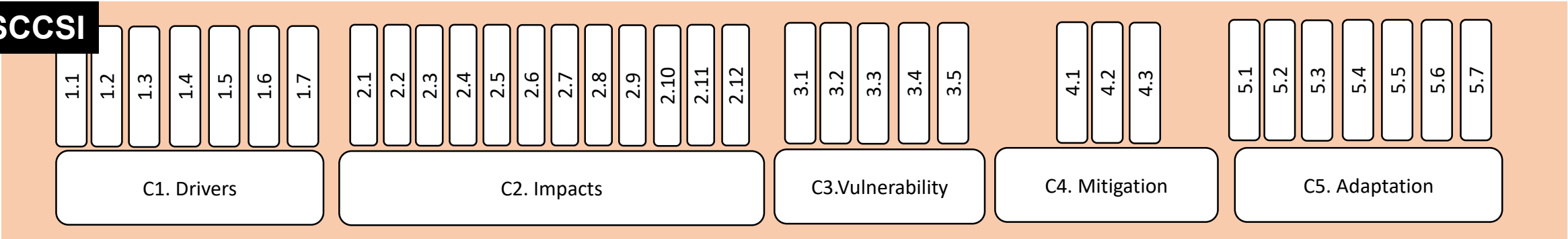


# 0. What are we looking to gender mainstream? Environment, climate change and /or disaster risk statistics

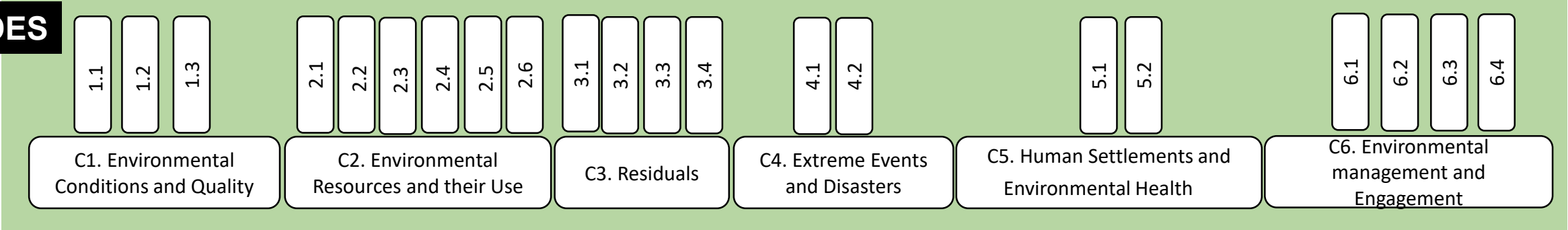
## DRSF



## GSCCSI



## FDES



- Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES)
- Global set of climate change statistics and indicators (GSCCI)
- Disaster risk statistical framework (DRSF)



# 1. What is mainstreaming gender into statistics...

- Gender mainstreaming (general) is defined as **the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action**, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres **so that women and men benefit equally** and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. **(Policy coherent with environmental /climate change goals/ disaster related-risk reduction / human rights)**
- Gender statistics are defined by the sum of the following characteristics:
  - (a) **data are collected and presented disaggregated by sex** as a primary and overall classification;
  - (b) data reflect gender **issues**;
  - (c) data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the **diversity of women and men** and capture all aspects of their lives; and
  - (d) **data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors** that may induce gender biases.



## 2. What can we do with gender statistics?

- **Gender analysis** is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect women, men, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. **Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.** Gender analysis may be conducted on the basis of qualitative information and methods and/or on the basis of quantitative information provided by gender statistics.
- Achieving **gender responsive** environmental, climate change or disaster risk reduction interventions require evidence that **considers gender differences in:**
  - **Risk assessments (environmental, climate change and its impacts, disaster-risk related)**
  - **Preparedness and preventing or avoiding discrimination in need assessments.**



# 1. Why should we integrate the gender perspective to address the environmental and climate change challenges?

- Women and men have different **roles, responsibilities, and experiences** that shape their relationships with:
  - a) the **use** of natural resources
  - b) the **participation** in the production of related goods and services (supplying paid or unpaid inputs)
  - c) their **property** (assets or inputs)
  - d) the **exposure** to different emissions and pollutants and
  - e) the **exposure** to environmental hazards, the impacts from disasters and **effects** after disasters



- Environmental conditions, climate change and its impacts affect **different populations and their autonomies** based on their **particular situations, contexts (coping capacities /vulnerabilities)**.

**Physical autonomy:**

- Food security
- Nutrition
- Access to basic services (water, energy, etc.)
- Health: Mortality and diseases (water borne, air borne, vector-related, hazard-prone areas)
- Violence related to:
  - Environmental resources
  - Environmental justice and prosecution
  - After environmental hazards disasters
- Socioeconomic vulnerabilities conditions
  - Income
  - Environmental effects on socio-economic vulnerabilities:
  - Disability
  - Migration /displaced/ conflict contexts

**Economic autonomy:**

- Time use in selected activities: Paid and unpaid
- Employment in specific sectors (formal/informal, legal/illegal)
- Production in specific sectors and participation in green economy pathways / lower carbon economies
- Ownership of assets
  - Natural resources
  - Housing
  - Business
- Access to financial instruments based on economic assets
- Elements at risk (Critical infrastructure, housing)
- Education in STEM



**Public participation / leadership /decision making - Public autonomy (International, regional, national, local spheres):**

- Political (e.g. Women ministers for the Environment, Fisheries, Energy, etc)
- Managerial positions in environment-related jobs (e.g. NDMA's, Power utilities, green jobs, etc)
- Natural Resources Management, including at the local level (e.g. water management bodies, forest groups, disaster management commissions, land management groups, etc)
- Coping capacities (access to early warning information, or climate related mitigation and adaptation information)
- Environmental volunteering

**Agents of change - autonomy:**

- Behaviors / Experiences
- Legal / Social Wellbeing
- Use of cleaner fuels, collection of fuel, use of renewables
- Use of transport modes
- Environmental “friendly” behaviors / investments
- Activities
  - Legal / Illegal (Authorized –Crimes)
  - Sustainable / Unsustainable
  - Formal / Informal



## 2. Policy relevant questions – some examples

Policy relevant questions	Data needed	Sources of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the environmental quality producing negative health impacts to populations exposed?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban, industrial areas</li> <li>- Women / Men</li> <li>- Elder people /Children</li> <li>- Specific utilities/industrial sites</li> <li>- Rural /urban areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>SDG. 3.9.1:</b> Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p><b>SDG 3.9.2:</b> Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>Mortality rate of chronic respiratory diseases in specific geographic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brick kilns</li> <li>- Mining activities</li> </ul>	<p>Death statistics by cause of death. Disaggregated by sex and age and place of occurrence.</p> <p>Health statistics can show pneumoconiosis, asbestosis, and silicosis derived from mining activities. Mortality in children with these causes may be used as a proxy for child labor.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where and which kind of environmental crimes are being committed? illegal logging, illegal mining</li> </ul>	<p>Crimes committed against the environment by sex and place of occurrence.</p>	<p>Administrative records</p>





**Policy relevant questions**

**Data needed**

**Sources of data**

- Are there any discriminatory laws or gendered laws regarding:
  - Access to water or sanitary services
  - Ownership of natural resources
  - Use of natural resources

**SDG - 1.4.2** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Population census  
Household surveys  
Administrative records

**SDG - 6.1.1:** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by individual, socioeconomic characteristics and geographic location

Agriculture/Forest surveys  
Satellite images

**SDG- 6.2.1:** Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Land registries

**FDES.2.3.1**

- a. Land use
- c. Land ownership

Time use surveys – with specific sampling for rural and urban populations.

Policy relevant questions	Data needed	Sources of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green economy pathways               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green jobs</li> <li>- Green economy</li> <li>- Lower carbon emissions economy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross value added</li> <li>• Employment in specific economic activities and by environmental protection activities.</li> <li>- Energy</li> </ul>	<p>System of National Accounts Economic census Economic surveys Administrative records on economic activities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the impacts of climate change?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental conditions</li> <li>- Resources and their use</li> <li>- Economic activities depending on structure, location and use of resources</li> <li>- Hazard identification</li> <li>- Hazard prone areas</li> <li>- Populations: exposed (depending on context) affected by a hazard event</li> <li>- Other elements at risk: Housing, critical infrastructure, critical facilities, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>FDES 1.1.1: Atmosphere, climate and weather FDES 1.1.2g Hydrographical conditions. Glaciers FDES2.6.1 Water resources, Gross value added (Tourism) Employment</p> <p>Heatwave Snowmelt /Snowfloods Geographical areas exposed to hazards</p> <p>Age, sex, socioeconomic characteristics, <b>GSCCSI.99</b>. Access to heating/cooling. <b>GSCCSI.100 and 102</b> living in coastal and non-coastal-areas Death, injured or affected populations <b>SDG 11.5.2</b>: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) <b>SDG 11.5.3</b>: (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions</p>	<p>Monitoring stations Monitoring services (mass balance)</p> <p>System of National Accounts Economic census/surveys Labor force surveys (regional data)</p> <p>Monitoring stations Satellite images/ Geographic Information Systems</p> <p>Population Census / Registers Death Statistics Health Statistics Administrative records of disaster management authorities Cadastres (land taxes, water/energy infrastructure)</p>



### 3. Possible next steps towards

- To review with a gender lens the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and provide recommendations about:
  - Recommendations on disaggregating existing indicators by populations in vulnerable conditions
  - Using other relevant SDG / socioeconomic indicators, focusing on disaster risk reduction for gender- sensitive adaptation mechanisms
  - Integrating other relevant geospatial datasets with sociodemographic statistics
  - Economic autonomy, autonomy in decision-making and physical autonomy.
  - Agents of change in safeguarding and managing sustainably the environment
- To develop country case-studies
  - Key innovative statistical programs or publications
  - How to integrate and analyze statistical information from different sources relevant to the environment, climate change (environmental, economic and social statistics) or disaster risk related statistics (disaggregation of existing statistics by hazard prone areas, presenting statistics by hazard event)



## Annex 1. Global sustainable development aims.

**A1.1 UNEP. 2022.** Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fifth session. Strengthening actions for nature to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

**A1.2. CSW. 2022.** Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

**A1.3. UN General Assembly. 2022.** Human rights council. Human rights and the environment.

**A1.4. UN Security Council. 2021.** Women and peace and security.

**A1.5. UN General Assembly, 2021.** Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment.



## **A1.1. Strengthening actions for nature to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals**

- Mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change and pollution concerns into all policies and tools by:
  - making use of **green economy pathways** that emphasize ecosystem- and **knowledge-based management**;
  - by **using gender-sensitive approaches and addressing inequalities**; and
  - **reducing** carbon and non-carbon greenhouse **gas emissions** while **adapting to climate change and its impact**.



**A1.2. Commission on the Status of Women– 2022.** Achieving **gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls** in the context of **climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies** and programmes.

- The interlinked crises threaten the **full realization of human rights**, in particular the rights to life and dignity, development, a life free from violence and discrimination, an adequate standard of living, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, water and sanitation, a healthy environment and others, **with acute impacts on women and girls, in particular in rural, indigenous and migrant contexts.**
- Climate and environmental **crises and disasters exacerbate threats to peace and security**, affecting in **particular fragile or conflict-affected countries and women and girls.**



### **A1.3. Human Rights Council – 2022.** Human rights on the environment.

- Recognizing that the impact of climate change, the unsustainable management and use of natural resources, the pollution of air, land and water, the unsound management of chemicals and waste, the resulting loss of biodiversity .. **May interfere with the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment...**
- Recalling the importance of **women's and indigenous people's rights to have access to and use land to:**
- Increase **opportunities** for climate change adaptation and mitigation



- Applying a **gender perspective** by, inter alia, considering:
  - the particular situation of women and girls and identifying **gender-specific discrimination and vulnerabilities when addressing** climate change and environmental degradation,
  - strengthening and promoting women’s and girls’ **leadership, decision making and their full, equal and meaningful participation**, and
  - Addressing good practices where women and girls act as **agents of change in safeguarding and managing sustainably the environment**





## A1.4. Security Council – 2021. Women and peace and security /Conflict areas

- The **inter-agency climate security mechanism**, a joint initiative of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme to help the United Nations system address climate-related security risks more systematically, has increased efforts to integrate a gender perspective into its work, including by **applying gender-sensitive risk assessment methodologies** in its field work and reviewing good practices regarding the integration of **climate security and gender linkages into peacebuilding efforts**.
- These include processes to support **nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, national climate change action plans, land tenure policies and the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**. It also includes **support for the advocacy efforts of women’s organizations and networks to address climate-related security risks**.
- As climate change fuels renewed waves of environmental activism, taking action to protect natural resources and defend environmental rights is becoming ever more dangerous. The increase in violence and threats against environmental defenders who are women, in particular indigenous women, is alarming. Their protection should be an integral part of the global agenda for peacebuilding and for sustaining peace.



## **A.1.5 UN General Assembly. 2021.** Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment

- Urges Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking:
  - flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,
  - in timber and timber products,
  - in hazardous wastes and other wastes and other wastes and
  - in precious metals, stones and other minerals



- To improve and enhance the collection, quality, availability and analysis of data on crimes that affect the environment, consider undertaking national statistical capacity-building.
- in order to strengthen research and analysis on global trends and patterns in crimes that affect the environment and to improve the effectiveness of strategies aimed at preventing and combating them.



## Annex 2 Existing, updated and new statistical tools

### A2.1 Global. UN statistical standard-setting bodies.

1. IPCC. 2006. Guidelines for **National Greenhouse Gas Inventories**.
2. UNSD. 2011. International Recommendations for **Energy Statistics**
3. UNSD et al. 2012. System of **Environmental-Economic Accounting** – Central Framework
4. OHCHR.2012. **Human Rights Indicators**. Equality and discrimination analysis (Deprivation, Inequality)
5. UNSD. 2013. Framework for the Development of **Environment Statistics**.
6. OECD. 2013. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being.
7. ILO. 2013: 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS. Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of **employment in the environmental sector**
8. UNSD. 2016. International Classification of Activities for **Time-Use Statistics**.
9. UNSD. 2016. Integrating a **gender perspective** into statistics.
10. UNSD. 2016. International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes. Acts against the natural environment



11. UNISDR.2017. Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for **Disaster Risk Reduction**
12. ILO. 2018. Guidelines concerning the measurement of **forced labour**
13. UNSD. 2019. Guidelines for Producing Statistics on **Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective**
14. UNSD. 2020. Handbook on **Governance Statistics** (Non-discrimination and Equality, Participation in political and public affairs, Responsiveness)
15. UNDDR. **Hazard definition and classification** review
16. UNSD. 2021. SEEA-EA: the System of **Environmental-Economic Accounting–Ecosystem Accounting**.
17. UNSD. 2022. Global Set of **Climate Change Statistics and Indicators**.
18. WHO. 2022. International Classification of **Diseases**. (Unsafe water, exposure to forces of nature)
19. International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (2022). Indicator framework for Combating **Wildlife and Forest Crime**.



## A2.2 Regional

1. UNECE. 2014. Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics.
2. ESCWA:. 2017 Climate Change-Related Statistics in the Arab Region--A Proposed Set of Indicators.
3. ESCAP. 2018. Disaster-related Statistics Framework.
4. CARICOM 2020. Climate change
5. UNECE. 2021. Guidance for Measuring Intra-household Power and Decision-making
6. UNECE. 2021. Set of Core Climate Change-related Indicators and Statistics.
7. UNECE 2021. Implementation Guidelines for the Conference of European Statisticians' Set of Core Climate Change-related Indicators and Statistics
8. **ECLAC. 2022. Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas**
9. UNECE 2023. Measuring hazardous events and disasters: set of core disaster-risk-related indicator



## Annex 3. Other statistical tools available

### A3.1 UNECE

- Climate change related gender and social vulnerability data needed to support a just transition in Armenia (UNDP Armenia)
- Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice 2021 (August 2021)
- Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice 2022 (September 2022)
- Draft Guidance on the role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives - for consultation
- In-depth review on the role of the statistical community in climate action (February 2020)

### A3.2 UNWomen -ESCAP

- Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and Beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific
- Model questionnaire: Measuring the nexus between gender and environment
- Women and the environment: An Asia-Pacific Snapshot
- Gendered impacts of climate change: Evidence from Asia
- Sampling methods and survey operations: Measuring the nexus between gender and the environment. (On process)



**United Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the work of the  
Statistical Commission  
Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

#### **Annex 4. Brief description of key statistical frameworks/sets of indicators:**

- Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics
- Global set of climate change statistics and indicators
- Disaster risk statistical framework
- Environmental crimes
- Governance statistics.





## Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES)

### Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality

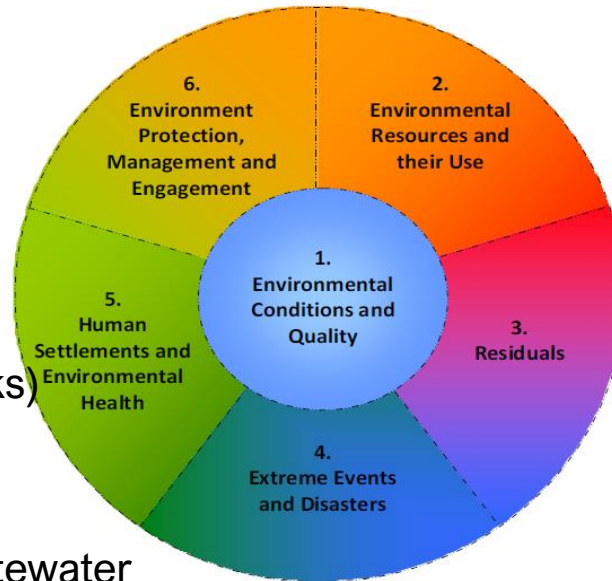
- 1.1: Physical Conditions (Air, water, soil pollution)
- 1.2: Land Cover, Ecosystems and Biodiversity
- 1.3: Environmental Quality

### Component 2: Environmental Resources and their Use

- 2.1: Mineral Resources
- 2.2: Energy Resources (production, final consumption by households)
- 2.3: Land (land use and land ownership)
- 2.4: Soil Resources
- 2.5: Biological Resources
- 2.6: Water Resources (Precipitation, stocks)

### Component 3: Residuals

- 3.1: Emissions to Air
- 3.2: Generation and Management of Wastewater
- 3.3: Generation and Management of Waste
- 3.4: Release of Chemical Substances



### Component 4: Extreme Events and Disasters

- 4.1: Natural Extreme Events and Disasters
- 4.2: Technological Disasters

### Component 5: Human Settlements and Environmental Health

- 5.1: Human Settlements
- 5.2: Environmental Health

### Component 6: Environmental Protection, Management and Engagement

- 6.1: Environmental Protection and Resource Management Expenditure
- 6.2: Environmental Governance and Regulation
- 6.3: Extreme Event Preparedness and Disaster Management
- 6.4: Environmental Information and Awareness



- **Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (GSCCIS).\***

**1. Drivers**

- 1.1. Total greenhouse gas emissions
- 1.2. Atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases
- 1.3. Energy production, supply and consumption
- 1.4. Fossil fuels
- 1.5. Population
- 1.6. Transport
- 1.7. Land and agriculture

**2. Impacts**

- 2.1. Agricultural production affected by climate change
- 2.2. Areas affected by climate change
- 2.3. Freshwater resources
- 2.4. Hazardous events and disasters
- 2.5. Climate change and human health
- 2.6. Climate change evidence
- 2.7. Soil condition
- 2.8. Distribution and status of species
- 2.9. Distribution and status of ecosystems
- 2.10. Production and consumption of materials
- 2.11. Climate change impacts on transport and critical infrastructure
- 2.12. Climate change impacts on tourism

**3. Vulnerability**

- 3.1. Water security, food security and agriculture
- 3.2. Vulnerable species, ecosystems and their services
- 3.3. Buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to climate change
- 3.4. Vulnerable population
- 3.5. Area of country vulnerable to climate change



## **4. Mitigation**

4.1. Renewable energy

4.2. Climate change mitigation policies, strategies and plans

4.3. Climate change mitigation technology and practice

## **5. Adaptation**

5.1. Climate change adaptation policies, strategies and plans

5.2. Risk management, disaster forecasting and early warning systems

5.3. Public awareness of and education on climate change

5.4. Area-based adaptation to climate change

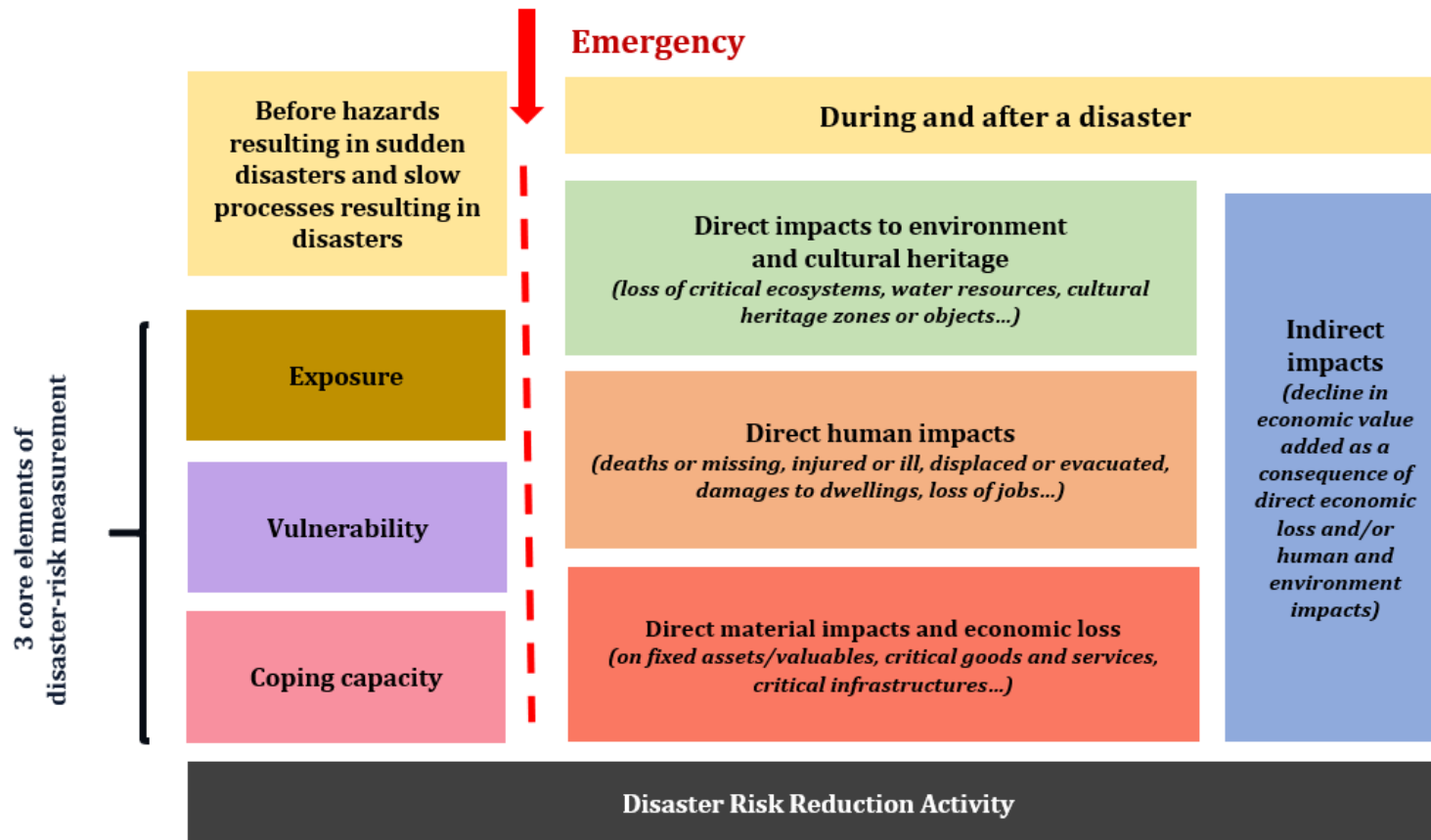
5.5. Climate change monitoring

5.6. Water management

5.7. Waste management



# Disaster-Related Statistics Framework.2018.



*A disaster is a “serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.*



### **1. Hazard (Hazard prone areas) & Exposure (people, infrastructure, etc.)**

- Natural
- Floods
- Cyclones
- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis
- Droughts
- Human
- Current conflicts
- Conflict risk

### **0. Event identification**

- Date
- Geographical location /trajectories
- Hazard type
- Magnitude

### **2. Vulnerability (conditions: physical, social, economic and environmental)**

- Socio-economic (sex, age, income, education, urban and rural, persons with disabilities, etc.)
- Development
- Inequality
- Aid
- Dependency
- Vulnerability groups
- Uprooted people
- Others Vulnerable groups

### **3. Coping capacity**

- Institutional
- DRR
- Governance
- Infrastructure
- Communication
- Access to health
- Physical Infrastructure



#### 4. Impacts

- Damage and losses
- Human impacts
  - Deaths or missing persons
  - Injured and ill
  - Displaced
- Livelihoods
  - Employment
  - Water

#### 5. Disaster Risk Reduction Activities

- Disaster risk prevention
- Disaster risk mitigation
- Disaster risk management
  - Preparedness
  - Emergency management
  - Emergency Response
- Disaster recovery
  - Relocation
  - Rehabilitation
  - Reconstruction
- General government, research and development, education expenditure

#### 6. Elements at risk

- People
- Housing
- Basic services\*
  - Education
  - Healthcare
  - Energy
  - Sewerage
  - Solid waste management
  - Transport
  - Water supply
  - Information and Communication
  - Emergency Response
- Critical infrastructure
- Economic activities
- Ecosystem security and agriculture
- Water security
- Energy security
- Healthcare
- Cultural heritage
- Governance



**United Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

- **International Classification on Crime Statistics**

**Section 10. Acts against the natural environment**

1001. Acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation

1002. Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste

1003. Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora

1004. Acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources



**United Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

- **Governance Statistics.**

- 1. Non-discrimination and equality**
- 2. Participation**
3. Openness
- 4. Access to and quality of justice**
5. Responsiveness
6. Absence of corruption
7. Trust
- 8. Safety and security**





**United  
Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

## **Annex 5. ECLAC. 2022. Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas**

- **Updated guidelines for gender mainstreaming in statistical production. 2022**

Specification of needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consult the machineries for the advancement of women, and women's and environmental organisations to identify data gaps and needs. Also, consult policymakers and other data users and producers, such as academia.</li> <li>- Revision of SDGs and other relevant indicators</li> <li>- Identifying unused data sources (e.g., administrative registries) that have the potential to produce environmental gender-related data.</li> </ul>
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define output to be produced to meet gender-related data needs.</li> <li>- Design the sample and consider a sample size adequate to provide representative data on gender issues associated with climate change and environment, also considering an intersectional approach.</li> <li>- Include relevant gender training for personnel involved in each phase of statistical production in the design of the process.</li> </ul>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate the collection instruments in order to avoid that conventional definitions and concepts, or erroneous wording, may fail to accurately reflect gender differentiations and not capture relevant data for both genders.</li> <li>- Conducting pilot tests to the different instruments for the identification of potential gender biases</li> <li>- Prioritize self-completion or self-reporting, especially in regard to gender-sensitive questions (for example, related to time use)</li> </ul>
Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid communication problems using easy and inclusive language</li> <li>- Enumerators have to be appropriately recruited and trained, including training related to gender issues.</li> <li>- Criteria for the selection of personnel may be the ability to speak indigenous languages, experience and training in gender issues, professional profile related to the subject, etc.</li> <li>- Consider extended hours for data collection to ensure that no gender is underrepresented, considering sexual division of labour dynamics.</li> </ul>
Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid reproducing gender bias in coding, validation and imputation processes</li> <li>- Identifying and documenting decision-making processes for the input and replacement of missing values, or for addressing data that present problems or inconsistencies (especially in regard to gender-sensitive data)</li> </ul>
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The analysis should include an examination of gender differences and similarities, going beyond basic sex-disaggregation of data, and including other socio-demographic and contextual variables</li> <li>- Comparison of data with other available data (e.g., trends in similar countries, past data for the same country)</li> <li>- Implementation of peer-reviewing strategies, with an emphasis on identifying gender biases and specific checking for gender-related inconsistencies</li> </ul>
Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the dissemination of information disaggregated by sex as a minimum, and considering the dissemination of dedicated products that provide a gender-related analysis of the results</li> <li>- Providing a relevant contextualization of the information, based on previous literature and historical trends related to gender issues</li> <li>- Ensuring that the means used for dissemination and the communication of the contents itself (platforms, graphic design of publications, editorial elements, etc.) do not perpetuate gender stereotypes.</li> <li>- Ensuring that the information is accessible to all publics.</li> </ul>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consult the machinery for the advancement of women to discuss the results and to consider lessons learned for future processes.</li> <li>- Retrospective review of possible gender biases committed in the process.</li> <li>- Identifying and documenting challenges and difficulties encountered and lessons learned in the process, related to gender mainstreaming.</li> </ul>